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Orientals in the U.S.

REPORT

OF

THE CHRISTIAN EMBASSY

TO

JAPAN

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL
OF THE
CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

REPORT

TO THE

Commission on Relations with Japan

OF

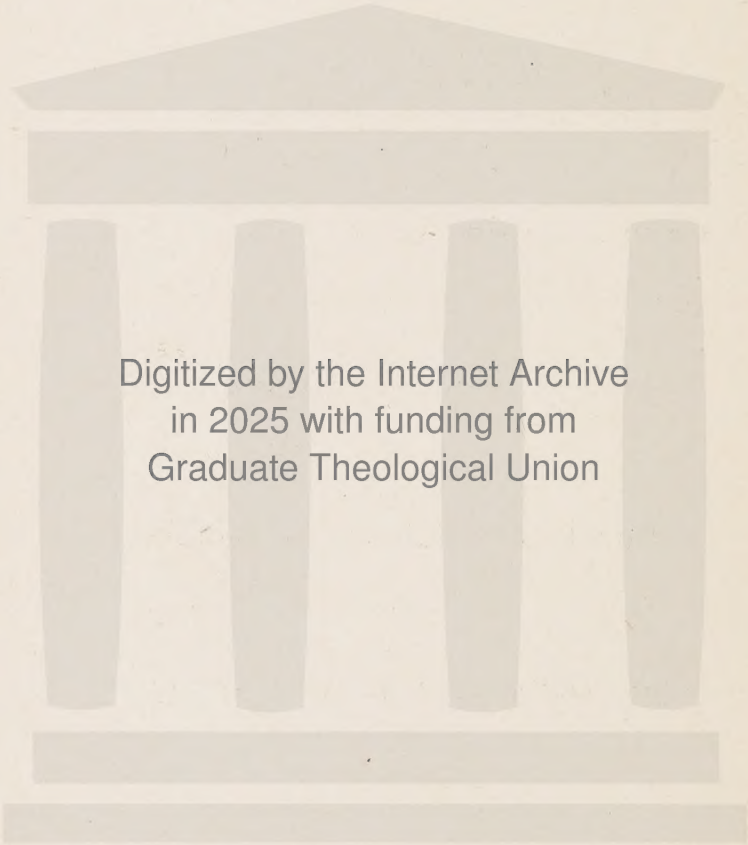
The Federal Council

OF THE

Churches of Christ in America

BY

The Christian Embassy to Japan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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

In response to memorials from missionaries in Japan, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America established April 17, 1914, a "Commission on Relations with Japan." The work of this Commission is to "study the entire question of the application of the teachings of Christ to our relations with Japan, and to promote such influences and activities as shall lead to the right relationships between the peoples of these two nations."

In carrying out this study the Commission of the Federal Council sent to Japan an Embassy to carry the greetings of the Christians of America to those of Japan. The Embassy spent just one month in that land and received a welcome far beyond anything it had anticipated.

A private letter of March 22d from Dr. J. L. Dearing, Secretary of the Federated Missions, to Dr. Macfarland, gives some light as to the impression left by the visit of the Embassy.

> "It is too early yet to properly estimate the value of this Embassy. I am sure, however, that I am not wrong in saying that it far exceeds in significance what the promoters anticipated, or what Dr. Mathews and Dr. Gulick dared to hope. Certainly, we in Japan have been amazed at the result. It scarcely seems possible that two men coming in an unofficial capacity as far as the Government is concerned could do so much to allay suspicion and develop a confidence on the part of the people generally toward America, which had become decidedly shaken."

The following excerpt from a note from President Ibuka to Dr. Gulick, dated March 24th, confirms Dr. Dearing's statement:

> "There can be but one opinion in regard to the inestimable value of your recent mission. A flood of light has been shed on the problem. That is of course the first thing in order to the right solution."

For the final success of the work of the Commission on Relations with Japan, it is important that pastors generally should familiarize themselves with and inform their people of the Findings and Recommendations of the Report. Thus alone can the churches take their essential part in setting right our relations with Asia.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,

General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

April 30, 1915.

PART FIRST

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Letter of Greetings from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the Churches of Christ in Japan

GREETING:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, on behalf of its thirty constituent denominations, has delegated two of our most honored and beloved representatives to convey to you the assurance of our love unfeigned and of our prayers in your behalf.

Professor Shailer Mathews, Doctor of Divinity, is the Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, an author widely known among us, and for this quadrennium, President of the Federal Council.

The Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Doctor of Divinity, needs no introduction to you, for he has been a missionary in Japan for many years. Since his return to America upon his furlough, he has been invited to our most prominent pulpits, has secured a hearing for the cause of Japan by the foremost men of our nation, and returns to you not only as your brother, but entrusted with the duty of representing, with Dr. Mathews, this Federal Council. We are thus sending to you those who are well qualified to speak for us.

We beg to assure you, dear brethren, of the interest with which we have noted the recent history of Japan, that ancient and venerable nation with its notable achievements in the arts and sciences. With eager hand you have grasped what other peoples could offer for the enrichment of your life, and in turn you have contributed to the life of the world the inspiration of your fine enthusiasm. You have felt the stimulation of ethical ideals, the transcendant significance of moral values. In the industrial, intellectual and moral fields of your activity, America has noted your unwearied progress.

But our deepest interest and sympathy have been evoked by the numbers of those who have been reaching

out eager hands to God. Beyond all else the spectacle of so many in Japan, seeking after a deeper and stronger spiritual life, has moved and still moves our hearts. It is with such sympathy toward you, beloved brethren, that we send our messengers to you.

We believe that the religion of Jesus makes its largest possible contribution to the peace and uplift of the world, not when it undertakes by ecclesiastical utterances and activities to solve the complex intellectual and practical problems of civilization, but rather when it leads men to the inner life of spiritual self-mastery and self-devotion, helps them to learn the privilege and joy of absolute trust in Christ our Lord, and enables them to appreciate the obligation of such loyal devotion to Him as finds expression in holy and unselfish service of humanity.

We are sending these, our brethren, to tell you as no written word of ours can tell, the sincerity of our affection, the eagerness of our desire, and the steady persuasion of our hope that we all, of the East and of the West, shall be one in Jesus Christ.

We pray that in your land and in ours, faith shall have its satisfying vision of our Lord, that love shall be sanctified by His fellowship, and that our common life shall be broadened in its sympathies and beautified with His likeness.

May the God of love unite our hearts in the bonds of holy sympathy, and bring us all into the joy of fellowship one with another through that diviner fellowship which is with the Father and with His Son our Saviour.

May peace and prosperity abide in all the homes of Japan. May your schools be centers of intellectual light and your churches centers of moral life and spiritual power. May believers be multiplied and all your land be blest by Him who is the Light of the World, the Redeemer of men.

Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power both now and ever, Amen.

Your brethren in Christ:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

Address by Dr. K. Ibuka, representing the Federated Churches of Japan, delivered at the Welcome Banquet given by Churches and Missions of Japan to the Embassy of the Federal Council, January 28, 1915.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure to me to-night, on behalf of the Federation of Christian Churches in Japan, to extend our guests our most cordial welcome.

Most of us have now for the first time the honor of meeting Dr. Mathews, but his name is by no means unknown to us. We have read his books and articles on the vital problems of Christianity with much interest and greatly to our profit. We welcome him, therefore, for what he is to us himself no less than as Chairman of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

A visit of such a man as Dr. Mathews to Japan would always be cause for congratulations; but it seems to me his visit at this time is peculiarly opportune. The Protestant Churches and missionaries in Japan are now in the midst of the National Evangelistic Campaign, and in this he can render valuable aid. The other reason is the present world situation, regarding which it is well that men of every nation meet together in counsel.

Men to-day are standing with bated breath, bewildered at the spectacle of the gigantic struggle going on in Europe. For a half century or so the newly awakened East has looked up to the civilization of the West as the highest type of civilization the world has ever known. But it is now trembling in the balance. The great and growing movement for peace seems to have ended in smoke. The beautiful Palace of Peace at the Hague has become a by-word for mockery.

But this is not all. The civilization of Europe has been pointed to in the East as pre-eminently Christian; and men are asking us Christians, "Where is your God?" Where is the Kingdom of God which you proclaim as the supreme aim of life? Where is the brotherhood of man so often on your lips? What is the real value of Christianity to the world? Do not Christian philosophers and theologians themselves admit that, after all, might is right?

We all know that these are no new taunts. The Christians in the early centuries had to face essentially the same taunts. Indeed, they are as old as faith in God. But to-day they are repeated with a new incisiveness, and they form a new barrier in the path of the advancement of the Kingdom of God. We are therefore glad to have with us one so well fitted to answer the question, "Watchman, what of the night? What are its signs of Promise?"

But Dr. Mathews has come to Japan on a special errand; and on that errand we welcome him and bid him Godspeed.

It is no secret that in recent years questions have arisen that have interrupted the long years of mutual friendship between America and Japan. That those questions present real difficulties for solution cannot be denied; but we are confident that they *can* be solved. Two things, however, seem to me necessary.

First, we must come and reason together. On each side there must be a patient willingness to learn and to ponder the grounds on which the judgments of the other are based. I am sure that a free and frank interchange of thoughts between Dr. Mathews and men who guide public opinion in Japan will prove of high value. But this alone is not enough. On both sides alike it must be recognized that in things international, no less truly than in things of the individual, the highest law is the law of the Spirit of Christ.

Dr. Gulick, our other guest, needs no introduction or letter of commendation. He is well known to us all and has a place of honor among us; and we welcome him back to Japan after his year of strenuous labor in the Christian cause of international goodwill and justice.

Welcome Address by Hon. Tawara, Governor of the Prefecture of Sendai, February 6, 1915 [1]

With great pleasure I have the honor of welcoming to-day our distinguished guests from America, Dr. Shailer Mathews and Dr. Gulick.

Dr. Mathews, as the President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, represents thirty denominations and 17,000,000 of Christian men and women, and brings to us the goodwill of the American people. He comes for the purpose of making the relation between America and Japan better and more intimate in accordance with the teaching of Christ. I have not the least doubt that his great scholarship and the great weight of his personality will fully bring about the desired result and accomplish this great purpose.

We learn that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America aims, not only to make the relation between America and Japan more intimate and cordial, but also to endeavor to clear up misunderstandings among the nations. As misunderstandings are obstacles to the good friendship of individuals, so they are most dangerous between nations, often threatening to cause the breaking of international relations. Nearly all the international troubles, and even wars, have been caused by misunderstandings. We have many reasons to believe that the present war among European powers is largely due to misunderstandings.

The Federal Council, also, tries to promote the peace of the world and to put international relations upon the foundation of the teachings of the Gospel. There is no work more urgent and more important; no aim higher and nobler.

It is a most significant fact that you, who have so great a mission, have come to Sendai first. Here in this city there are many missionaries from the United States. They are actively and earnestly engaged in Evangelistic, Educational, Philanthropical and Social work. A few years ago when North Japan was visited by various calam-

1. The Embassy was the recipient of many addresses of welcome both in Japanese and English. The address here presented was the first of addresses by Governors

ities, such as the failure of crops and floods, causing famines, they were not slow in extending helping hands to the poor and needy. They have not spared their energies in raising relief funds in their own country, in their efforts to save both the bodies and souls of men. The memory of all this is still fresh in our minds. For all this effort of the American missionaries, for their social services and their constant goodwill, not only to Christians but to the people in general, we feel deeply grateful.

So we welcome both of you most heartily and cordially. It is our sincere desire that you may continue to enjoy good health, and to accomplish your great mission. Again we welcome you from the bottom of our hearts.

Letter of Greetings from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in Japan to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Tokyo, February 15th, 1915.

THE REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Dear Brother:

GREETING:

We were much pleased to receive your letter addressed to the churches of our federation brought by Dr. Mathews and Dr. Gulick as representatives of your council.

We feel very thankful that these two brethren have been eagerly striving to discharge their mission ever since their arrival in our land by traveling throughout the country.

Our federation consists of ten Protestant denominations in Japan. Our membership is not much more than 70,000, but this number represents the majority of Protestant membership of Japan, which altogether amounts to 90,000.

The total number of Christians in Japan is less than 200,000, even including Roman Catholic membership.

For while the number of Christians in Japan cannot be said to be very large, those who are in favor of Christianity are several hundred per cent. more. In fact, Christian ethical ideas, and the Christian view of life are sweeping through the mind of the educated class. Especially of late inquirers are coming from all classes.

The above-mentioned brethren were very heartily welcomed everywhere, both by the official class and by the people in general, and they have been given ample opportunity to express freely their convictions both in their addresses and in their conferences. This is but one sign of the ripeness of time for the evangelization of the entire country.

Again, that the special three year Evangelistic campaign which started last year is to be an opportunity for a great revival, we do not doubt. Indeed, this is a great blessing which the Lord has shown to Japan, and which is also the fruits of self-sacrificing services rendered by the missionaries whom the churches in your country have sent us. For all these we are grateful.

It is, we believe, the responsibility of the two countries with their historic friendship; that in grateful response to unbounded grace from on high, the one from this side of the Pacific, and the other from the other side, should contribute toward the peace of the world, and toward the happiness of entire humanity, by bringing into light the fundamental principles of brotherhood of all nations.

The problem which of late years originated in one part of your country and now exists between Japan and America can only be solved by each other's better understanding, and by mutual practice of the "Royal Law."

We feel strengthened in our belief that the action of your Council in sending the two brethren is but a beginning af a new movement to this end.

May the rich blessings of God be upon the churches of your country.

(Signed) HIROMICHI KOSAKI,
President, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in Japan.

(Signed) KIKUTARO MATSUNO,
Secretary.

LETTER FROM THE TOKYO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Tokyo, Japan, February 9th, 1915.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, D.D.,
Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

My dear Sir:

It is with feelings of grief and the deepest concern that we contemplate those unhappy incidents of recent date which throw a cloud over the delightfully intimate relations which have always existed between our two countries, Japan and America. It does, indeed, seem to us that, without doubt, these are matters which ought to be easy of adjustment by the responsible diplomatic representatives of the two Governments in the familiarity of friendly negotiation; and yet we cannot but feel that they should not be left entirely in the hands of politicians and diplomats. We believe that we Christians of both nations, approaching such problems, as we commonly do, from the standpoint of justice and humanity, should do our utmost towards their solution. And it is for this reason that we are deeply impressed by the action of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in sending to our country your President, the Rev. Dr. Mathews, and also the Rev. Dr. Gulick, at this time, and we wish hereby to express our deep appreciation of their fraternal visit.

We believe there is a responsibility resting upon the Christian believers in both countries to make increasingly real, as the years pass, the cordiality of those friendly relations, which, with the blessing of God, have continued so happily during these fifty years and more of intercourse between us, and thus contribute to the peace of the world. This is why we Christians of the East and West alike should exert ourselves to awaken and foster a healthy public sentiment among our peoples with a view to a fundamental solution of our mutual problems, and we hope to put forth our best endeavors to this end.

The Tokyo Ministerial Association wishes to convey to your honorable body profound thanks for your Christian brotherliness, and we pray that the Divine grace and benediction may abide richly upon you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Kota Hoshino,
Chairman, Tokyo Ministerial Association.

Letter of Greetings from the Conference of Federated Missions in Japan to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

March 17th, 1915.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, D.D.,
General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Dear Dr. Macfarland:

We have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Conference of Federated Missions in Japan to send you "a letter of appreciation of the valuable services" rendered by Drs. Mathews and Gulick on the occasion of their recent visit to Japan; and it is with great pleasure that we respond to the request.

As you are doubtless aware, it is no strange thing, either to the Japanese or the missionaries working among them, to welcome distinguished persons from America, or other foreign countries, who come as representatives of various organizations or interests with which people in this country are more or less concerned. We believe, however, we are safe in saying, that never in the history of missionary work in this land has a deputation visited us who dealt with more important issues, in a more satisfactory manner, and at a more opportune moment than the brethren to whom this letter refers.

The time spent in Japan was short, but to say that every moment of it was employed in the best possible way is, we believe, only the simple truth and we trust that the strength of the visitors was not overtaxed.

It is obviously inadvisable that we should go into details but we might mention that to many of us the outstanding feature of the addresses delivered by your deputation was their manly, straightforward, Christian character. They were a fine exhibition of the Pauline principle "Speaking the Truth in Love" and it is believed that the Japanese, generally, were deeply and favorably impressed by this method of dealing with great issues. It is probable that Dr. Mathews, especially, as a visitor for the first time to the country, could go further in the way of plain speaking, than it might be advisable for the missionary residents here to do, but it may be that we shall find we ought to learn from him in this regard.

Please allow us, therefore, on behalf of our Conference to thank your Council for sending Dr. Mathews and Dr. Gulick to this country, and to assure you that their work, both here and in America, on behalf of the great object they have in view, will be followed and remembered earnestly in prayer and thanksgiving by the missionary body represented by us and, we believe we may add without doubt, by a large number of our Japanese friends and brethren who have fellowship with us in the Gospel.

With all good wishes, believe us to be,

Yours sincerely in Christ Jesus,

(Signed) J. COOPER ROBINSON,
Chairman.

(Signed) JOHN LINCOLN DEARING,
Secretary.

Letter from the Japan Continuation Committee of the National Missionary Conference, Tokyo, 1915

75 Bluff, Yokohama, March 1, 1915.

REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, D.D., *Secretary,*
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dear Dr. Macfarland:

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Continuation Committee in Japan to express to you our appreciation of the action of the Federal Council in sending to Japan Dr. Shailer Mathews and Dr. S. L. Gulick, bringing the letter of goodwill and Christian greeting from your Council. The good results likely to follow their visit are beyond calculation. We deeply appreciate the spirit which prompted the sending of these brethren to Japan, and desire to express our deep gratitude for their coming, representing as they do so large a company of the Christian people in America.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN L. DEARING,
Secretary, Continuation Committee of Japan.

VOTE OF THE PASTORS AND CHRISTIANS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF OSAKA

To the Federal Council of Churches in America:

We, the Pastors and Christians of all the Protestant Churches in Osaka, Japan, express our sincere gratitude to the Federal Council of Churches in America, for sending to us two distinguished Christian Scholars, Doctors Shailer Mathews and Sidney L. Gulick to promote a more friendly feeling between the United States of America and Japan.

We pray that our international problem may be solved by our common Father, in the name of His Son, Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who taught us the universal law of the Brotherhood of man.

May the day soon come when to his name all glory and praise shall be ascribed.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) T. KUGIMIYA,

Chairman of the Osaka Reception Committee.

Osaka, Japan,

February 21st, 1915.

VOTE OF THE CENTRAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, OSAKA, JAPAN

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of the body of the Central Japan Missionary Association, meeting in Osaka, February 22nd, 1915:

"Voted—That we request Drs. Mathews and Gulick to use their influence with the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America to send, whenever feasible, a second Commission to Japan to continue the timely work so well begun by their first Commission."

(Signed) J. B. HAIL,

President.

(Signed) WM. H. ERSKINE,

Secretary.

FAREWELL LETTERS FROM COUNT OKUMA

PREMIER'S OFFICE

Tokyo, February 19th, 1915.

My dear Doctor Mathews:

Now that you have met no small number of representative men of Japan and have talked with them on their own ground, I trust you have found that there is in the bottom of their heart nothing but a feeling of genuine friendship toward America.

True that they all feel chagrined at the unfortunate anti-Japanese agitation which of recent years has found expression in the press and council of certain sections of the United States. So far, however, that has not disturbed their implicit faith in the high sense of justice and righteousness of the Christian people of America, from whose thought nothing is farther than wounding the susceptibilities of a friendly neighbor. On the contrary, thoughtful people of Japan felt it all the more imperative to cultivate a better understanding with American people, because they thought whatever difficulties there may exist in the present relations of the two countries these were largely due to lack of such an understanding between them.

I warmly reciprocate the sentiment conveyed in the messages which you brought from your President and the Secretary of State to the people of my country and in so doing I am only interpreting the true feeling of my countrymen.

In bidding you farewell, I wish you, my dear Doctor, a success that will deserve your noble endeavors in the interest of common good of our two peoples.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) OKUMA.

Dr. Shailer Mathews,
Imperial Hotel,
Tokyo.

PREMIER'S OFFICE

Tokyo, February 19th, 1915.

My dear Doctor Gulick:

I send you herewith enclosed a copy of the letter which I wrote to your distinguished co-worker, Dr. Shailer Mathews.

It is hardly necessary for me to repeat how much your work, which has for its aim cultivation of a better understanding between the people of our two countries, is appreciated here in Japan. To us it is especially gratifying that this important work is in the hands of a man like you, who, to say nothing of his high quality, has lived among us for so many years and understands us so thoroughly and therefore can tell his own people with authority what are our true aims and aspirations.

I trust that the message which you are now to take home with you will be one of genuine friendship and goodwill from Japan.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) OKUMA.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick,
Imperial Hotel,
Tokyo.

PART SECOND

REPORT OF THE EMBASSY

TO THE COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

The undersigned, members of the Christian Embassy to Japan, have the honor to submit the following report.

By action of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America the undersigned were appointed to serve as a Christian Embassy to Japan.

Sailing from San Francisco January 9th we spent one afternoon and night at Honolulu, where we received the first of our welcome banquets and made our first addresses. We landed in Yokohama Wednesday, January 27th, and found that the committee of the Japanese Federation of Churches, in co-operation with the Secretary of the Federated Missions, Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., had arranged a complete program for the entire time of our stay. This program, although continually expanded, was followed without material change. It involved addresses and sermons before the Japanese Christians, educational institutions and missionary bodies, in addition to banquets, receptions, conferences, and incidental engagements both social and literary. The total number of these engagements was two hundred and twenty-three, of which one hundred and thirty-two were addresses, lectures and sermons, forty-nine were formal luncheons, dinners, banquets and sermons, and forty-three were conferences and interviews.

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The reception given your representatives, not only by the Pastors, Christians and Missionaries, but also by the highest representatives of the nation, official and unofficial, surpassed our most sanguine anticipations. Op-

portunities were given us for many unhurried conferences, both public and confidential. The addresses and statements on both sides, while evincing absolute good will, were characterized by remarkable frankness and definiteness. Your commission returns from Japan with profound conviction of having been admitted not only to the inner circles of Japan's best life, but also to the real thought and desire of the responsible leaders of the nation.

The press of Japan, both English and vernacular, was most generous in its report of our movements and addresses. These editorials expressed a warmth of welcome and appreciation that was highly gratifying to all who are seeking to promote right relations between America and Japan.

A detailed narrative of the crowded events of the months would be far too long. We accordingly condense these statements into a bare chronological table.

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF ITINERARY

The members of your Commission were together most of the time. It seemed wise, however, for greater effectiveness to separate on two or three occasions. We spent the first ten days in Tokyo. Both of us went to Sendai for two days. Mr. Mathews went thence for one day to Morioka in the extreme north while Mr. Gulick returned to Tokyo for conferences. After three additional days in Tokyo, together we went to Kyoto and Kobe.

From Kobe Mr. Mathews went to the extreme south, visiting Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Okayama. Mr. Gulick remained in Kobe and Osaka for two days, then went to Matsuyama, joining Mr. Mathews at Hiroshima. Kyoto and Osaka occupied us for two more days. On his return to Tokyo Mr. Mathews alone stopped over at Nagoya for a half day. The last three days in Japan were crowded with appointments in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Advance letters to Japan had suggested that while Mr. Mathews was prepared to respond liberally to invitations for addresses and lectures, it seemed desirable that Mr. Gulick should reserve his time for personal interviews and private conferences. This suggestion was carried out. As a result Mr. Mathews spoke not only at the regular receptions and Christian gatherings, but also at all the principal Universities and Higher Educational Institutions of the land. He was accompanied throughout the entire time by Professor Chiba, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, who ably interpreted for him wherever needed.

PROGRAM

YOKOHAMA

Wed., Jan. 27 — Met on the steamer by representatives of the Federated Churches, Federated Missions, and the English and Japanese press.

TOKYO

Asiatic Society Annual Dinner (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Address (S. M.)

Thurs., Jan. 28

Formal call upon Ambassador Guthrie (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Welcome Banquet, Federation of Churches and Federated Missions.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Conference with Messrs. Fisher and Clement (S. M. & S. L. G.)

Fri., Jan. 29

Address Duncan Academy (S. M.)
Conference with President Naruse (S. L. G.)
Conference with Ambassador Guthrie (S. L. G.)
Interview with Representative of Nichinichi Shinbun (S. L. G.)
Conference with Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. K. Matsui (S. L. G.)
Welcome Dinner, Japan Peace Society, Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

Sat., Jan. 30

Formal Reception by Count Okuma, Prime Minister (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Reception by Tokyo Pastors.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

YOKOHAMA

Sun., Jan. 31

Address, Japanese Baptist Church (S. M.)
Sermon, English Union Church (S. M.)

TOKYO

Sun , Jan. 31	
	Sermon, English Union Church (S. M.)
	Sermon, Japanese Ginza Methodist Church (S. M.)
	Conference and Lunch with Baron Shibusawa (S. L. G.)
Mon., Feb. 1	
	Conference, President T. Harada (S. L. G.)
	Interview with Representative of Jiji Shimpo (S. L. G.)
Tues., Feb. 2	
	Address, Disciple's Mission School (S. M.)
	Address, Baptist Theological Sem. (S. M.)
	Conference, Rev. K. Kozaki (S. L. G.)
	Interview, Representative of Taiyo (S. L. G.)
	Banquet at Dr. and Mrs. Nitobe's (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Wed., Feb. 3	
	Address, St. Paul School (Episc.) (S. M.)
	Lecture, Imperial University (S. M.)
	Address, Mass Meeting, Y. M. C. A. (S. M.)
Thurs., Feb. 4	
	Formal Reception and Conference by Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Lecture, Aoyama Gaku-iu (Meth. College) (S. M.)
	Reception and Address, Baptist Missionaries (S. M.)
Thurs., Feb. 4	
	Conference with Peace Committee of Federated Churches.
	Address (S. L. G.)
	Addresses, Mass Meeting, Y. M. C. A. (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Fri., Feb. 5	
	Lecture, Meiji Gaku-iu (Presby. College) (S. M.)
	Lecture, Keio University (S. M.)
	Conference with Messrs. Abe and Suzuki (S. L. G.)

Fri., Feb. 5	
	Conference with a group of Lawyers, Professors, M. P.'s and Ministers, at G. M. Fisher's (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Address Central Tabernacle (Japanese Methodist) (S. M.)
Sat., Feb. 6	
	Lecture, Meiji Dai Gakko (Imperial Law School) (S. M.)
	Lecture, Waseda University (S. M.)
	Formal Luncheon by Count Okuma (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Address (S. M.)
	Public Reception at Count Okuma's (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Address (S. M.)
	Addresses, Waseda University Christian Students' Dormitory (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Reception and Dinner, Keio University Club (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Address (S. M.)
	Address and Conference with Keio University Professors (S. L. G.)
	Address Chinese Y. M. C. A. (S. M.)

SENDAI

Sun., Feb. 7	Sermon, Japanese Baptist Church (S. M.)
	Sermon, Japanese Congregational Church (S. L. G.)
	Sermon, English Union Church (S. M.)
	Sermon, Union Meeting Japanese Christians (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Mon., Feb. 8	Address, Boys' School (S. M.)
	Address, Girls' School (Baptist) (S. M.)
	Address, Boys' School (German Reformed) (S. M.)
	Lunch with Governor, Officials and Professors at Baptist Girls' School (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Official Reception by Governor, Professors and Leading Citizens.
	Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

Mon., Feb. 8

Dinner with Sendai Pastors at Rev. and Mrs. Gerhardt's (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Addresses, Students' Mass Meeting (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Conference with Sendai Pastors (S. L. G.)

MORIOKA

Tues., Feb. 9

Luncheon to Governor by Rev. M. Stradman (S. M.)
Address (S. M.)
Address, Citizens' Meeting (S. M.)
Dinner by Governor, Address (S. M.)
Sermon, Baptist Church (S. M.)

TOKYO

Tues., Feb. 9

Conference with Mr. M. Hanihara, Chief of Bureau of Telegraphs (S. L. G.)
Address and Conference with joint session of two special Committees of Fifteen of the two Peace Societies (S. L. G.)
Dinner and Address and Conference with American Peace Society Special Committee of Fifteen (S. L. G.)

Wed., Feb. 10

Luncheon and Conference with Tokyo Pastors (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Address, Foreign Language School (S. M.)
Address, Missionaries' Japanese Language School (S. M.)
Banquet by Association Concordia.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

Thurs., Feb. 11

Addresses, Women's University (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Luncheon, Women's University (S. M. & S. L. G.)

YOKOHAMA

Address, Mass Meeting Japanese Christians (S. M.)
Lecture, Yokohama Literary Society (S. M.)

TOKYO

Fri., Feb. 12

Conference with Baron Sakatani (S. L. G.)
Lunch with Baron Sakatani (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Address, First Koto Gakko (Higher School) (S. M.)
Reception, Shunjukwai (Tokyo Press Men's Club).
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

KYOTO

Sat., Feb. 13

Address, Doshisha (S. M.)
Lunch by President Harada and Doshisha Professors (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Reception by Kyoto Pastors and Missionaries.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Address, Kyoto Imperial University (S. M.)
Banquet, Kyoto Peace Society.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

KOBE

Sun., Feb. 14

Sermon, Japanese Baptist Church (S. M.)
Sermon, English Union Church (S. M.)

KYOTO

Sermon, English Union Church (S. L. G.)
Conference, Students' Christian Literature Distribution Society (S. L. G.)
Conference with Prof. Suyehiro of Imperial University (S. L. G.)

OSAKA

Address, City Teachers' Association (S. M.)
Sermon, Baptist Japanese Church (S. M.)

KOBE

Mon., Feb. 15 — Address, Higher Commercial School (S. M.)
Addresses and Conference, Kobe Branch American Peace Society Special Committee (S. L. G.)
American Association Annual Dinner.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Address, Kwansei Gaku-in (Methodist College) (S. M.)
Banquet and Reception by Kobe Pastors and Missionaries.
Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Addresses, Mass Meeting of Citizens (S. M. & S. L. G.)

FUKUOKA

Tues., Feb. 16 — Address, Christian Workers (S. M.)
Lecture, Imperial University (S. M.)
Dinner to Governor, Lawyers and Officials by Rev. M. Dozier.
Address (S. M.)
Address, Fukuoka Citizens' Mass Meeting (S. M.)

KOBE

Address, Kobe College (S. L. G.)

OSAKA

Address and Conference with Missionaries (S. L. G.)

KOBE

Dinner by Mr. Hahn (S. L. G.)
Address and Conference with Special Committee of American Asiatic Association (S. L. G.)

KUMAMOTO

Wed., Feb. 17 — Address, Citizens' Mass Meeting (S. M.)
Dinner by Governor and Address (S. M.)
Address, Mass Meeting of Japanese Educators (S. M.)

OSAKA

Wed., Feb. 17

Lunch, Address and Conference with Bankers (S. L. G.)

Address and Conference with Representatives of four Osaka Dailies (S. L. G.)

Address and Conference with Proprietor and Editors of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (S. L. G.)

Address and Conference with Proprietor and Editors of Osaka Asahi Shimbun (S. L. G.)

SHIMONOSEKI

Conference with Christians' Leaders (S. M.)

YAMAGUCHI

Thurs., Feb. 18

Luncheon by Governor, Address (S. M.)

Address, Citizens' Mass Meeting (S. M.)

MATSUYAMA

Address, Citizens' Mass Meeting (S. L. G.)

Address and Conference, Matsuyama Officials and Citizens (S. L. G.)

Fri., Feb. 19

Address, Matsuyama Girls' School (S. L. G.)

Interview with Representatives of Matsuyama Dailies (S. L. G.)

HIROSHIMA

Address, Higher Normal School (S. M.)

Dinner by Christians, Professors and Officials (S. M.)

Address (S. M.)

Address, Citizens' Mass Meeting (S. M.)

Reception by Governor, Professors, Christians and Missionaries (S. M. & S. L. G.)

Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

Sat., Feb. 20	Interview with Representatives of Hiroshima Dailies (S. L. G.)

OKAYAMA

Sat., Feb. 20	Reception by Governor, Officials, Citizens and Christians. Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

KYOTO

Sun., Feb. 21	Sermon, Doshisha Chapel (S. L. G.) Sermon, English Union Church (S. M.)

OSAKA

	Addresses, Mass Meeting of Christians (S. M. & S. L. G.) Addresses, Mass Meeting of Students (S. M. & S. L. G.)
Mon., Feb. 22	Reception, Central Missionary Association of Japan. Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.) Lunch, Missionary Association (S. M. & S. L. G.) Addresses, Christian Workers' Association (S. M. & S. L. G.) Reception and Conference with Osaka Governor, Officials and Leading Citizens (S. M. & S. L. G.) Banquet, Osaka Branch Japan Peace Society (S. M.) Address (S. M.)

NAGOYA

Tues., Feb. 23	Address, Christian Workers (S. M.) Address, Citizens' Mass Meeting (S. M.) Banquet by Governor (S. M.) Address (S. M.)

TOKYO

	Conference, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. K. Matsui and First Secretary, Mr. Nagai (S. L. G.) Conference, Baron Megata, Privy Councilor (S. L. G.)

Wed., Feb. 24	Conference, Proprietor and Editor of Kokumin Shimbun, J. Tokutomi (S. L. G.)
	Formal Luncheon, Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Address, Higher Normal School (S. M.)
	Lecturer, Asiatic Society of Japan (S. M.)
	Dinner, Alumni of Chicago University (S. M.)
	Address (S. M.)
	Conference, Viscount Kaneko, Privy Councilor (S. L. G.)
Thurs., Feb. 25	
	Conference with Baron Shibusawa (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Formal Japanese Luncheon, Baron Shibusawa (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	YOKOHAMA
	Dinner by Governor, Peace Society and Bankers (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	TOKYO
Fri., Feb. 26	Conference with Labor Delegates Messrs. Suzuki and Yoshimatsu (S. L. G.)
	Formal Luncheon, Baron Mitsui (S. L. G.)
	Conference with K. Sakata, Chief of Bureau of Commerce (S. L. G.)
	Conference with President Naruse, Women's College (S. L. G.)
	Farewell Banquet, Tokyo Branch Japan Society of New York and Tokyo Business Men (S. M. & S. L. G.)
	Addresses (S. M. & S. L. G.)

So fully was the time occupied by appointments that travel from Tokyo to Morioka in the North, from Morioka to Kumamoto in the South, and from Kumamoto back to Tokyo was nearly all by night.

Through the month of travel, not an engagement or train was missed nor an accident or untoward event of any kind incurred.

Abundant health was granted for all our needs.

SPECIAL MENTION

Among the many receptions and banquets, recorded above, some were of special significance. Among these may be mentioned the private interview of more than an hour with Count Okuma, and on a later day a formal luncheon and public reception, the latter occupying an entire afternoon. The guests included many of the leading officials and citizens of the Empire.

In the same category belong the luncheons given by Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Shibusawa, Banker and Premier Citizen of Japan; Dr. and Mrs. Nitobe, "The bridge across the Pacific"; and Baron Mitsui, a leading financier of Japan. The two farewell dinners given by the Peace Society and Bankers of Yokohama and by the Business men of Tokyo should not be omitted from this list of significant attentions and courtesies.

Also demanding special mention were the receptions and attentions given by the Prefectural Governors of Sendai, Morioka, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Nagoya and Yokohama.

In all these cities the Mayors and many other high officials also took important parts.

Baron Sakatani, Mayor of Tokyo, in spite of special duties incident to the circumstances of his impending resignation, gave us unstintedly of his time and counsel.

Peace Societies, the Federated Churches of Japan, Organizations and Missionaries in each of the cities visited, took active parts in promoting the purposes of our Embassy.

LETTERS AND PAMPHLETS

So widespread and increasing was the attention given the Embassy by the press and public, and so intense was discovered to be the interest of the entire nation in the relation between Japan and the United States, that it seemed imperative to deepen and as far as possible to make permanent the impression made by our addresses and conferences. Especially important did we find it to disabuse the minds of the Japanese of any widespread hostility on the part of the United States.

For the furtherance of the purposes of our Embassy, we therefore published several letters and three pamphlets.

Copies of the Federal Council Message of Greetings to the Christians of Japan were sent by mail to each pastor, evangelist and missionary in Japan. This was accompanied by a brief covering letter by Mr. Mathews.

A letter by Mr. Gulick was also sent in the same envelope to the same persons, giving a brief statement of the way in which he had been led of the Lord to enter upon this work and of the steps by which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America had decided to establish its Commission on Relations with Japan and to send to Japan a Christian Embassy. The number of individuals to whom these letters went was nearly 3,500 (1,000 missionaries and 2,500 Japanese workers).

The preparation and publication of so much material required not only much time and attention from Mr. Gulick, but also much assistance. Mr. Tomita, for many years Mr. Gulick's personal literary assistant, gave his entire time for the month of our stay in Japan. Mr. Gilbert Bowles also gave himself unstintedly to the promotion of the success of our Embassy.

Before leaving the United States your Commission received in reply to a letter of inquiry some sixty-five letters from representative Americans. These letters seemed so significant of the real attitude of America as a whole toward Japan that after consulting prominent Japanese and Americans we decided to make these public. We selected twenty for publication in full; of the rest a summary was made with quotations of the most important sentences. The whole was published in the form of a pamphlet entitled "The Friendship of America for Japan." It contained introductory and supplementary sections and also the personal letters of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to Mr. Mathews.

Three thousand five hundred copies of this pamphlet were distributed in Japan, with a covering letter. Copies were mailed to three hundred of the leading dailies, to all missionaries and to nearly all pastors and evangelists. Five hundred additional copies were printed for use in America.

Before leaving California, in response to a letter of inquiry, replies were received from fifteen Japanese residents describing the improving personal treatment of Japanese in California. These letters in Japanese seemed so pertinent that these also were issued in pamphlet form preceded by an introductory statement by Mr. Gulick. Three thousand five hundred copies of this pamphlet were also issued and distributed to the same persons in the same envelopes as the preceding pamphlet. Its title is "Zai-bei Nihonjin ni tai suru Beikokujin no Taigu" ("American Treatment of Japanese in America").

We took to Japan some fifty copies of the Federal Council Bulletin No. 67, "Two Addresses on the American Japanese Problem." The supply was soon exhausted. The demand for more was so urgent that it seemed wise

to print one thousand copies of this pamphlet to be distributed to American business men in Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe, to American Missionaries, and to certain selected Japanese leaders.

On account of certain statements made by Japanese, criticising articles published in America by Missionaries in Japan calculated, it was said, to promote among Americans anti-Japanese feeling, Mr. Gulick prepared in consultation with Mr. Mathews a personal letter which was sent to some eight hundred American missionaries.

THE GENERAL MESSAGE OF THE EMBASSY

There were three classes of audiences to whom your representatives spoke, Japanese Christians and Missionaries, Students of higher schools and universities, and Representative Citizens.

(1) Opportunities to address the Christians of Japan were numerous. Wherever we went we were most cordially welcomed by the Christian workers, both native and missionary, and, whenever possible, we preached to Christian assemblies. Exclusive of all others who made up the various audiences, we met several hundred Christian workers and thousands of Christian men and women. To all of these we gave the "Message" of the Federal Council. We also, as already stated, mailed a copy of the same with accompanying personal letters to every Christian worker, Japanese or missionary. As far as possible we joined in evangelistic services and frequently were rewarded by a large number of enquirers.

The heartiness of the reception accorded us and the appreciation of the action of the Federal Council in sending the Embassy appear in the resolutions in Part First of this Report.

(2) At least 15,000 students of the grade of Higher Schools and Universities were reached by our various addresses. The subjects with which these young men were approached depended generally upon the choice of the Director of the Institution or on other circumstances, but as we were always received as the representatives of the Federal Council, each address was intended to set forth the need of moral and religious elements in the life of educated men and in the treatment of international relations. There was constant opportunity to present American foreign policies and to emphasize the opportunity for educated men to share in developing better understanding between Japan and the United States, a better epoch in world politics.

(3) The governors and mayors organized public welcome mass and other meetings generally accompanied by luncheons and banquets, in Tokyo, Sendai, Morioka, Kyoto, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Matsuyama, Hiroshima, Nagoya, and Yokohama. In this way we met many thousands of representative citizens including hundreds of Bankers, Educators, Officials, and Merchants. At such gatherings we spoke always by request directly upon the American-Japanese problem. We always spoke frankly concerning the difficulties involved both for the United States and for Japan, and Mr. Gulick described with some detail his general immigration policy. He explained carefully the distinction between alien laborers and bona fide immigrants; he also spoke frankly of the difficulties experienced by Californians with tens of thousands of Japanese peasants, ignorant of the English Language as well as of American customs and morals. The reception given us was always cordial and the applause during and invariably at the close of the addresses was hearty. We were always introduced as representatives of the Christian Churches of America, a fact which was everywhere spoken of as highly significant, and as ground for special welcome. The influence of such official recognition was said by many Christian workers to be of great value to the Christian community. These meetings received very considerable attention from the press.

The Christian Embassy was thus brought to the attention of the entire Empire. We could have prolonged our tour for several weeks, speaking in other cities. Many persons in a position to know said that no representatives of religion had ever been accorded such a hearing in Japan.

FINDINGS

(1) We found the churches of Japan well organized for the three-year, nation-wide, union, Evangelistic campaign on which they are well started. Contrary to many misgivings that arose when "the great war" broke out the aggressive work of the churches has in no wise diminished. The campaign is being pushed by the leaders with high hopes of large results.

(2) Japan as a whole is increasingly conscious of the need of moral power and spiritual regeneration. Many leaders are looking with no little earnestness to Christianity for the satisfaction of the higher needs of the nation. It is evident that the Christian Gospel has had a far wider effect than would appear from the statistical record of church membership.

(3) We found a large degree of unity and a spirit of co-operation between the various churches and also among the various missions. With one or two exceptions, the principal Protestant churches of Japan have recently effected a federation and are learning how to act co-operatively. The thirty Protestant missions in Japan have, with but few exceptions, been federated for some fifteen years. The rivalry and antipathy of the denominations so often asserted by those who have little acquaintance with actual mission fields do not exist to any considerable extent in Japan.

(4) The Christian community in Japan is relatively small (about 90,000 Protestants, 60,000 Roman Catholics and 30,000 Greek Catholics), and is correspondingly sensitive to the objections frequently raised that Christianity is opposed to Japanese loyalty. For this reason it has not been active in attempting to influence international politics. At the same time we found a general determination on the part of Christian leaders to make the Churches of Japan centers of international good-understanding. We also found an equally general feeling expressed by Japanese officials of high standing that the difficulties between the two nations would be adjusted now that the Christians of America had taken up the matter. The constant reference to this latter feeling was one of the marked characteristics of addresses of welcome throughout the country.

(5) The attitude of Japan to the United States is primarily that of friendship. Repeated reference has been made in our hearing by officials and others to the help rendered by the United States to Japan from the days of Commodore Perry onward. The results of American policies prior to the Russo-Japanese War were such as to make Japan a friend of America.

(6) Yet anti-American feeling is developing in Japan. This feeling varies in the different classes and sections of the Empire, in some being hardly observable, and in others outspoken. To some extent it may be due to an apprehension as to the policy of the United States relative to China, and to a sense of rivalry in Asiatic commerce. But generally speaking, it is not indigenous in Japan but rises and falls with the anti-Japanese sentiment, utterances and legislation in the United States. On this latter point, leading Japanese are unanimous.

Further, its intensity depends upon the character of the newspaper treatment of such news—too often colored by the desire of interested parties to involve Japan in trouble with the United States—as concerns directly or indirectly the relations of the two countries. The Japanese newspapers are widely read and exercise very con-

siderable influence upon their constituencies. As they are in close touch through their correspondents with America, any anti-Japanese sentiment there expressed in public or in the press tends to be immediately transformed into anti-American sentiment in Japan.

The policy of the government to develop an intense national loyalty by specific instruction through its schools and in the army and navy makes the thousands of students and all military men particularly sensitive of any word or act that seems to injure Japan's national dignity or honor.

(7) Although among the higher official and really representative classes there is no hostility to the United States, there is a keen sense of injured honor, because of discrimination shown in America against the Japanese as Japanese. These intelligent men recognize to a noticeable degree the difficulties America faces in immigration and they disavow any desire for the removal of the existing limitations set by the Japanese government upon immigration to the United States. This should be clearly understood. *Japan does not ask for free immigration to America.* The Japanese government fully recognizes the right of the United States to control immigration and naturalization and has honorably and strictly maintained the "gentlemen's agreement" to prevent the emigration of Japanese laborers to the United States. Strictly speaking *there is no longer any Japanese immigration question,* for by the action of the Japanese government *there is no new emigration of Japanese workmen to the United States.*

(8) We were impressed with the simplicity, unanimity and reasonableness of the view taken by representative Japanese Statesmen, Educators, Business men, and Editors, viz.:

The Japanese government has stopped the emigration of Japanese workmen to the United States, Canada and Mexico, out of consideration for American friendship, and wishes only the same sort of treatment for its subjects lawfully in America as is accorded those of other friendly nations. *There is no question of immigration; there is only the desire for treatment free from invidious discrimination.*

The issue thus raised is solely one of the humiliating treatment of Japanese already in the United States by which the honor and dignity of Japan are felt to be involved. Such differential treatment as that given the Japanese in California and other Pacific Coast States cannot fail to weaken the traditional friendship of Japan for the United States. It is certainly shortsighted to alienate a nation whose friendship will be of determining significance during the period of reconstruction of the com-

merce and the politics of Asia, particularly of China. And what is vastly more serious, *such treatment is contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy and of Christianity.*

(9) So concerned have Japanese leaders become over the continued development in America of anti-Japanese agitation and legislation, actual and proposed, to the detriment of the historic international friendship, that Count Okuma, as President of the Japan Peace Society, has appointed to study the American-Japanese relations a Committee of Fifteen of the strongest leaders of the Empire. The American Peace Society of Japan has appointed a corresponding Committee of Fifteen. These two committees are to work conjointly and also separately.

(10) There is also a belief in Japan, especially among military and naval circles, that the United States has imperialistic ambitions in the East which are hostile to the development of Japan's interests. Strange as it may seem to Americans, there is a suspicion in Japan of America's aggressive ambitions in the Orient, akin to the suspicion of Japan felt in certain circles in America. These two feelings doubtless react upon and evoke each other, and neither will be allayed until each nation understands better each the other's fundamental problems and motives. As long as an "inevitable" war between the two countries is preached by the military and naval cliques on each side of the Pacific, and is urged as adequate ground for increased naval and military preparation, on the part of the United States, so long will misunderstandings and suspicions be magnified.

(11) While the leaders of Japan recognize that the situation in California may be traced to economic conditions, many of them assert that racial rather than economic motives are becoming paramount. This gives them serious anxiety because they are well informed as to race questions within the United States. This view is given further weight by Governor Johnson's unanswerable argument that racial distinctions were not first made by the California alien land-law, but by the federal law specifying those races that alone are eligible for citizenship by naturalization.

(12) In conclusion we return from Japan with a deepened sense of Christian opportunity and responsibility at this time of world-crisis. *The Gospel must be applied to internationalism if the world is to be at peace.* By giving justice rather than by demanding rights can nations remain friends. Churches must be more than local institutions interested in local souls; they must also be forces through which the Spirit of God shall enable

nations to follow the sacrificial calls of Jesus Christ. Not by diplomacy nor by militarism but only by genuine fraternity can the world secure that spiritual internationalism by which it can rise above the limits of nations and the bondage of traditions and of history. The ideals of foreign missions must be extended to this new opportunity. We must not only evangelize foreigners; we must evangelize our foreign policies.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ADJUSTMENT

I. ON THE PART OF AMERICA:

a. General indifference of the citizens of the United States to international questions and in particular insufficient acquaintance with the recent development of Japan and the problems arising from European policies in the Far East.

b. Failure to see that Japan does *not* ask for free opportunity to send emigrants to the United States, but that Japanese already resident in the United States shall be treated without discrimination.

c. The constitutional difficulty which, under present laws, prevents the Federal Government from enforcing in the various States the general purposes as well as the letter of treaties.

d. The confusion of the Japanese question with various other issues now in the public mind.

e. The antiquated legislation regarding naturalization.

f. The tendency of individual politicians and of political parties to make political capital of economic struggles and race prejudice.

g. The persistent misconception on the part of many Americans that Japan is insincere in its professions of friendship and is really planning war.

h. Lack of trustworthy information concerning and distrust of Japanese policies regarding China.

II. ON THE PART OF JAPAN:

a. Failure to appreciate the real situation in America and a tendency to exaggerate the practical difficulties experienced by Japanese in sections of the United States.

b. Misunderstanding of various constitutional and diplomatic aspects of the situation; e. g., the actual re-

lation of the California Alien Land Law to the Japanese treaty; the constitutional limitations set upon the relation of the federal government with various state governments; the naturalization laws of the two countries.

c. Tendency to regard unfriendly actions in a few of the Pacific Coast States as the action of the U. S. as a whole.

d. Failure of Japanese generally to recognize the important respects in which Japanese emigrants to America really differ from emigrants from Europe.

It is, however, to be noted that a change is taking place among Japanese in regard to these matters. Individuals who have resided for many years in California, or Hawaii, have become remarkably Americanized in thought and feelings, no less than in appearance and conduct. They feel strange on returning to Japan and critical of their own land, preferring America. This is especially true of American born and American educated children. Many Japanese now desire to become American citizens with all that that means. Moreover, Japanese in Japan are beginning to see that Japanese in America must give up the idea of being colonists, if they are to be treated on a basis of equality with immigrants from other lands.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION

Before we left California, Mr. Paul Scharrenburg, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, made the suggestion that one important method for promoting mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and America was to arrange for the exchange of Fraternal Delegates by the respective working classes of the two countries. He assured us that a "suitable" representative from Japan would be received by the labor unions of California and America. It was understood that effort should be made to see if any such delegate could be found.

Immediately upon arrival in Japan conference upon this matter was held with representatives of the Foreign Office, with a few leading citizens of Tokyo, and with men especially interested in the industrial and labor problems of Japan. While unexpectedly favorable hearing was given to Mr. Scharrenberg's suggestion, inasmuch as final decision has not yet been reached, it seems wiser to defer for the present complete report upon this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the Federal Council, without taking sides in any international dispute, urge the Christian bodies which it represents to emphasize the need of applying the principles of the Gospel to our international relations with all nations and peoples. While churches are to be independent of the state the ideals of Jesus should control our international policies. *States as well as individuals must be inspired to give justice rather than seek only to get their rights.*

(2) That to this end the Federal Council press a campaign of education in America emphasizing:

(a) The need of adjusting the relations of the Federal and State governments relative to the care and protection of aliens.

(b) That the Japanese question is a phase of the immigration and other related questions.

(c) That one chief question at issue concerns the treatment of Asiatics already in America.

(3) That clergymen be urged to study the question of the relation of the United States to Asia and thus be able to give their congregations a deeper appreciation of foreign missions, and to guide them into an intelligent and righteous attitude towards international policies as a means of furthering the world-wide establishment of the Kingdom of God.

(4) That the Commission on Relations with Japan prepare for the use of pastors a list of suitable books and articles dealing with the Oriental Problem and also a suggestive summary leaflet of the most important information and topics suitable for sermons and prayer meeting addresses.

(5) That American Educators be urged to present such information to the public under their influence as will promote an intelligent and just appreciation of Asiatic nations, their histories and their special problems, and lead the rising generation to an attitude of friendly esteem.

(6) That peace workers, and members of peace societies be urged to regard the establishment in America of the right treatment of Asiatics and right legislation dealing with them as an immediately practical question before us for the establishment of permanent world peace.

(7) That Chambers of Commerce, Labor Councils, Men's Clubs, the Federated Women's Clubs, Reading Circles, and all kinds of organized groups of men and women be urged to turn their attention to the gravity of America's Oriental problem arising from widespread ignorance and misunderstanding with regard to Japan and

consequent unjustified suspicions. Not a few of the articles in our current magazines and daily papers are poisoned by this ignorance and suspicion.

(8) That the Federal Council while appreciating efforts now being made to Evangelize Asiatics in America take steps to emphasize the need of additional facilities for Asiatics already in the United States, to acquire English as rapidly as possible and such other knowledge and customs as will enable them to adapt themselves completely to their new social surroundings.

(9) That wherever Asiatics are habitually subjected to invidious treatment and humiliation, patriotic citizens are recommended to take concerted action to develop right popular sentiment that will frown upon such discrimination and internationally unfriendly conduct.

(10) That the Federal Council be asked to authorize measures for the carrying out of the following resolution of the Commission on Relations with Japan, calling upon Congress and the people of the United States to adopt an adequate Oriental Policy, and dealing with the entire question of immigration and treatment of aliens in America.

The awakening of Asia and her rapid acquisition of important elements of Occidental civilization inaugurates a new era in world history in which Asia is to play a new and increasingly important rôle. Whether that rôle shall be one of peace, good will and mutual co-operation, or one controlled by increasing suspicion and fear between the East and the West will depend largely upon the attitude of the western nations themselves.

It has seemed to many of our citizens who have become familiar with the questions raised by this more intimate and ever-increasing contact with the Orient that the United States might well adopt a more adequate Oriental Policy. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commission on Relations with Japan, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, urge upon Congress and upon the people of the United States the importance of adopting an Oriental Policy the fundamental principle of which shall be the just and equitable treatment of all races, and to this end suggests that the entire immigration problem be taken up at an early date, providing for comprehensive legislation covering all phases of the question (such as the limitation of immigration and the registration, distribution, employment, education, and naturalizations of immigrants), in such a way as to conserve American institutions, to protect American labor from dangerous economic competition and to promote an intelligent and enduring friendliness among the peoples of all nations.

(11) That Chambers of Commerce, Labor Councils, Merchants' Associations, Educational Bodies, Ministers' Associations, and all representative groups of responsible citizens be urged to consider at an early date the foregoing appeal and if found satisfactory to endorse the same, sending report of such endorsement to their respective representatives in Congress, to President Wilson, and also to the Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

We further suggest that all bodies endorsing the above resolution be also urged to ask that legislation dealing with the same shall be framed and acted upon as a national non-partisan program.

Respectfully submitted,

SHAILER MATHEWS,

SIDNEY L. GULICK.

PART THIRD

ACTION OF THE COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

This report, with the findings and recommendations, was adopted by the Commission on Relations with Japan of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at a meeting held April 17th, 1915.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Secretary.

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